

CONSTANT MEAN CURVATURE FOLIATIONS OF SIMPLICIAL FLAT SPACETIMES

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ABSTRACT. Benedetti and Guadagnini [5] have conjectured that the constant mean curvature foliation M_τ in a $2+1$ dimensional flat spacetime V with compact hyperbolic Cauchy surfaces satisfies $\lim_{\tau \rightarrow -\infty} \ell_{M_\tau} = s_\tau$, where ℓ_{M_τ} and s_τ denote the marked length spectrum of M_τ and the marked measure spectrum of the \mathbb{R} -tree \mathcal{T} , dual to the measured foliation corresponding to the translational part of the holonomy of V , respectively. We prove that this is the case for $n+1$ dimensional, $n \geq 2$, *simplicial* flat spacetimes with compact hyperbolic Cauchy surface. A simplicial spacetime is obtained from the Lorentz cone over a hyperbolic manifold by deformations corresponding to a simple measured foliation.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper we will consider maximal, globally hyperbolic, flat (MGHF) spacetimes V of dimension $n+1$, $n \geq 2$, with compact Cauchy surface M of hyperbolic type, i.e. which admits a metric g of constant sectional curvature -1 . The main result of the present paper implies, in the $2+1$ dimensional case, the proof of a conjecture of Benedetti and Guadagnini [5, Conj. 5.1], see conjecture 1 below, in the special case of simplicial flat spacetimes. A **simplicial** spacetime is a flat spacetime which can be obtained from the Lorentz cone over M , with metric $-d\rho^2 + \rho^2 g_0$ over M , by performing certain deformations relating to a weighted, finite collection of nonintersecting compact simple totally geodesic hypersurfaces $\mathcal{L} = \{(\Sigma_k, \ell_k), k = 1, \dots, m\}$, with weights $\ell_k \in \mathbb{R}$, in (M, g_0) . In particular, a simplicial spacetime has a compact Cauchy surface of hyperbolic type. Let $I_\ell = [0, \ell]$. The deformation corresponding to a single such hypersurface (Σ, ℓ) corresponds to gluing in a “wedge” spacetime $W_\ell = W \times I_\ell$ in place of the Lorentz cone W over Σ . In case $n = 2$, \mathcal{L} is a “weighted multicurve”, or simple measured foliation with compact simple geodesic leaves (by [19], every totally geodesic hypersurface of a compact hyperbolic manifold of dimension $n \geq 3$ is compact). Simple measured foliations with compact leaves are dense in the space of all measured foliations.

A MGHF spacetime V with compact Cauchy surface M of hyperbolic type is globally foliated by CMC hypersurfaces M_τ with τ taking all values in $(-\infty, 0)$, see [1]. Further, the scale free version $\frac{\tau^2}{n^2} g_\tau$ of the induced metric g_τ on M_τ converges in the expanding direction, as $\tau \nearrow 0$, to a metric of constant sectional curvature -1 . In case $n \geq 3$, this metric is the unique hyperbolic metric on

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M , while in case $n = 2$, this metric corresponds to a point in the Teichmüller space $\text{Teich}(M)$ of M . This is a partial generalization of the results for the case $n = 2$ proved in [4]. In that paper it was also proved that in the direction $\tau \searrow -\infty$, towards the singularity, the Teichmüller class of the induced metric on M_τ diverges, in the sense that it leaves every compact subset of $\text{Teich}(M)$, as $\tau \searrow -\infty$. This is proved by showing that the Dirichlet energy \mathcal{E} , which is a proper function on $\text{Teich}(M)$ [16, §3], see also [18], diverges as $\tau \searrow -\infty$. However, the work in [4] does not give a detailed picture of the geometry of the CMC hypersurfaces M_τ for $\tau \searrow -\infty$. It is the purpose of this paper to study the detailed asymptotic behavior of the geometry of M_τ in the case when V is simplicial.

1.1. Flat spacetimes, earthquakes and \mathbb{R} -trees. A time oriented MGHF spacetime V with oriented Cauchy surface M may be viewed as an $\text{ISO}^+(n, 1)$ geometric structure, and as such is described by the holonomy representation α of the fundamental group $\pi_1(M)$ in $\text{ISO}^+(n, 1)$. The decomposition $\text{ISO}(n, 1) = \text{SO}(n, 1) \ltimes \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ leads to a decomposition $\alpha(\gamma) = Q(\gamma) + t_\gamma$ where Q is the linear part of the holonomy and the translational part t_γ is a cocycle with values in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} . The linear part Q of α corresponds to a hyperbolic structure on M , i.e. a point in $\text{Teich}(M)$. Let $\Gamma = \alpha(\pi_1(M)) \subset \text{ISO}^+(n, 1)$. The moduli space of MGHF spacetimes with Cauchy surface M is homeomorphic to an open ball in the Zariski tangent space $H^1(\Gamma, \mathfrak{iso}^+(n, 1)_{\text{Ad}})$, see [12, 1]. We denote by \mathfrak{iso} and \mathfrak{so} the Lie algebras of ISO and SO , respectively, and Ad indicates that Γ acts by the adjoint representation.

In case $n = 2$, the dimension of this space is $12\text{genus}(M) - 12$, twice the dimension of Teichmüller space, while for $n \geq 3$, by Mostow rigidity we have $H^1(\Gamma, \mathfrak{iso}^+(n, 1)_{\text{Ad}}) = H^1(\Gamma, \mathbb{R}_{\text{vec}}^{n+1})$. For $n = 3$, the dimension of the moduli space of flat spacetimes is the same as that of the space of flat conformal structures, $H^1(\Gamma, \mathbb{R}_{\text{vec}}^{3+1}) = H^1(\Gamma, \mathfrak{so}(4, 1)_{\text{Ad}})$ [11, §11]. In case $n = 2$, the translational part t corresponds to a measured foliation \mathcal{F} of M . Given a measured foliation \mathcal{F} of a hyperbolic surface M , there is a unique geometric real tree (\mathbb{R} -tree) (\mathcal{T}, d) dual to it. The fundamental group $\pi_1(M)$ acts in a natural way on \mathcal{T} .

Returning to the case of general dimension n , the development $\mathcal{D}(\text{U}(V))$ of the universal cover $\text{U}(V)$ in \mathbb{M}^{n+1} , the $n + 1$ dimensional Minkowski space, is a convex open subset, the boundary \mathbf{H} of which is the Cauchy horizon of $\text{U}(V)$. From general results in causality theory, \mathbf{H} is a weakly spacelike C^0 hypersurface. The fundamental group $\pi_1(M)$ acts on $\mathcal{D}(\text{U}(V))$ and the action extends to \mathbf{H} . The Lorentz structure of \mathbb{M}^{n+1} induces a degenerate distance function d on \mathbf{H} . In the simplicial case, if we identify points of \mathbf{H} under the equivalence relation \sim defined by $p \sim q$ if $d(p, q) = 0$, the action of $\pi_1(M)$ drops to the quotient \mathbf{H}/\sim . The metric space \mathbf{H}/\sim can be identified with (\mathcal{T}, d) , which in this case is simplicial. It would be interesting to know whether the above direct construction of \mathcal{T} works for general MGHF spacetimes.

The cosmological time function $\rho(p)$, see [2], on $\mathcal{D}(\text{U}(V)) \subset \mathbb{M}^{n+1}$, defined as the maximal Lorentz length of any past directed causal curve starting at p in $\mathcal{D}(\text{U}(V))$ is regular, i.e. it is everywhere finite and $\rho \rightarrow 0$ along every past

directed inextendible causal curve. This construction drops to the quotient V . Starting from the work of Mess [12], Benedetti and Guadagnini [5] showed that in case $n = 2$, the induced geometry of the level sets of the cosmological time function ρ introduced in [2] realize the Thurston earthquake deformation, in the sense that the curve in Teichmuller space defined by the Teichmuller class of the induced geometry of the level sets M_ρ of the cosmological time function corresponds to the Thurston earthquake flow, defined with respect to the hyperbolic structure given by Q and the measured foliation \mathcal{F} , see [5, Prop. 4.27 and §4.6]. In particular, as $\rho \rightarrow \infty$, the Teichmuller class of M_ρ converges to the hyperbolic surface M with holonomy Q , while as $\rho \rightarrow 0$, the geometry of the universal cover $U(M_\rho)$ converges in the Gromov sense to an \mathbb{R} -tree \mathcal{T} , determined by the translational part t of the holonomy α of V .

The \mathbb{R} -tree \mathcal{T} can be identified with a point on the Thurston boundary of Teichmuller space. To explain this fact this we need the notions of **marked length spectrum** and **marked measure spectrum**, which we introduce following [5, §4.5]. Let (\tilde{X}, d) be a metric space with an action α of $\pi_1(M)$ and $X = \tilde{X}/\pi_1(M)$. Let \mathcal{C} be the space of conjugation classes of $\pi_1(M) \setminus \{1\}$. Then \mathcal{C} can be identified with the space of nontrivial homotopy classes of closed curves on M . For $c \in \mathcal{C}$, the marked length spectrum $s_X(c)$ is defined as $s_X(c) = \inf_{p \in \tilde{X}} d(p, \alpha(p))$. In case X is homeomorphic to M , this corresponds to the shortest length of closed curves in c , and is denoted by ℓ_X . In particular, by letting X vary among the hyperbolic structures on M , s_X gives a map $s_X : \text{Teich}(M) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{\mathcal{C}}$, which is strictly positive.

On the other hand, in case $\tilde{X} = \mathcal{T}$, $s_{\mathcal{T}}(c)$ can be expressed in terms of the measured foliation \mathcal{F} of M dual to \mathcal{T} as the minimal transverse measure realized by the curves in c . This gives the marked measure spectrum $I_{\mathcal{F}}$. If \mathcal{F} is a simple measured foliation \mathcal{L} with compact leaves, then $I_{\mathcal{L}}(c)$ is defined in terms of the geometric intersection number of the curves in c with \mathcal{L} .

This extends the notion of length spectrum to the degenerate case. In the 2 dimensional case, the image of $\text{Teich}(M)$ under ℓ_X is homeomorphic to the open ball in $\mathbb{R}^{6\text{genus}(M)-6}$. The boundary consists of degenerate geometries corresponding to projective rays in the image of the space of measured foliations under I . This is the Thurston boundary of Teichmuller space. The convergence of marked spectra can be understood as convergence of metric spaces in the Gromov sense, see [5, Remark 4.24, point 3)].

By [5], the foliation M_ρ gives an analytic curve in Teichmuller space connecting the interior point (M, Q) to the point on the Thurston boundary corresponding to \mathcal{T} . Thus, the spacetime geometry allows us to recover all the information about the holonomy in a concrete way. In the particular case of a $2 + 1$ dimensional flat simplicial spacetime, defined by a hyperbolic surface M and a simple measured lamination with compact leaves \mathcal{L} on M , the Teichmuller class of the level sets M_ρ of the cosmological time function sweep out a curve corresponding to the Fenchel–Nielsen deformation of M obtained by twisting M along the closed geodesics Σ_k of \mathcal{L} , and the geometry on $U(M_\rho)$ converges in the Gromov sense to the simplicial tree \mathcal{T} dual to \mathcal{L} . We refer to [12, 5, 13] for background on the concepts discussed above.

The conjecture of Benedetti and Guadagnini can now be stated as follows:

Conjecture 1 ([5, Conj. 5.1]). *Let V be a $2+1$ dimensional MGHF spacetime with compact Cauchy surface of genus ≥ 2 , and let M_τ be the foliation of V by constant mean curvature hypersurfaces with mean curvature τ . Then*

- (1) $\lim_{\tau \rightarrow -\infty} \ell_{M_\tau} = s_{\mathcal{T}}$,
- (2) $\lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \ell_{M_\tau}/\tau = \ell_M$.

Point (2), which states that the scale-free geometry on M_τ converges to the hyperbolic geometry (M, g) corresponding to the holonomy Q in the expanding direction $\tau \rightarrow 0$, follows for $n \geq 2$ from the work in [1]. In this paper we will prove that the statement corresponding to point (1) is true for *simplicial* MGHF spacetimes with compact Cauchy surface of hyperbolic type, of general dimension $n \geq 2$. We can state the main result of this paper as follows, see Theorem 3.1.

Theorem 1.1. *Let V be an $n+1$ dimensional simplicial spacetime and let M_τ be the foliation of V by constant mean curvature hypersurfaces with mean curvature τ . Then $\lim_{\tau \rightarrow -\infty} \ell_{M_\tau} = s_{\mathcal{T}}$.*

Recall that in case $n = 2$, the simple measured foliations with compact leaves are dense in the space of all measured foliations. It is therefore natural to conjecture that the result proved here will yield the general case by a limit argument. We will not consider this problem here.

Our results here hold for simplicial flat spacetimes in general dimension $n+1$, $n \geq 2$. The relation of the case of simplicial flat spacetimes to the general case can be expected to be quite complicated in higher dimensions. In fact, Scannell [15] showed there are nonrigid compact hyperbolic 3-manifolds (i.e. ones with $H^1(\Gamma, \mathfrak{so}(4,1)_{\text{Ad}}) \neq \{0\}$) which have no immersed totally geodesic hypersurfaces. Therefore, it is not clear if the $2+1$ dimensional picture described above generalizes to the higher dimensional case. It is an interesting open problem to describe the asymptotics of both the foliation by level sets of the cosmological time function and of the CMC foliation of general higher dimensional flat spacetimes.

One of the main ideas in the work of Benedetti and Guadagnini is that the foliation by level sets of the cosmological time function realizes in a natural way the earthquake deformation of Thurston, with respect to the measured foliation defined by the translational part of the holonomy of the spacetime. It is an interesting problem to understand the corresponding picture in the higher dimensional case. As discussed below, the level sets of the cosmological time function in a flat simplicial spacetime have conformally flat induced geometry. Recall the coincidence $H^1(\Gamma, \mathbb{R}_{\text{vec}}^{3+1}) = H^1(\Gamma, \mathfrak{so}(4,1)_{\text{Ad}})$, which holds in dimension 3 only. This raises the possibility that the cosmological time foliation in a general $3+1$ dimensional flat spacetime gives a parametrization of the deformation space of flat conformal structures on M , in a way analogous to the $2+1$ dimensional case described above. Since the moduli space of MGHF $n+1$ dimensional spacetimes with compact hyperbolic Cauchy surface is a manifold [1], if this relation is true, it would imply the conjecture of Kapovich [10], that the

space of flat conformal structures on a compact hyperbolic manifold is smooth in dimension 3.

2. CMC HYPERSURFACES IN WEDGE SPACETIMES

Let (M, g) be compact a compact hyperbolic manifold of sectional curvature -1 , with compact totally geodesic embedded hypersurface Σ , and denote the induced hyperbolic (if $n \geq 3$) metric on Σ by h . Let $V = (0, \infty) \times M$ be the flat Lorentz cone over M with metric

$$ds^2 = -d\rho^2 + \rho^2 g, \quad \rho \in (0, \infty).$$

For $\ell > 0$, the **wedge spacetime** V_ℓ is V , with the cone over Σ replaced by the wedge W_ℓ of width ℓ , given by

$$W_\ell = (0, \infty) \times \Sigma \times I_\ell,$$

with metric

$$-d\rho^2 + \rho^2 h + dr^2, \quad (\rho, r) \in (0, \infty) \times I_\ell.$$

V_ℓ is a MGHF simplicial spacetime which is a deformation of V . The above type of deformation was called **elementary** in [5]. It will be useful to pass to the covering of these spacetimes defined w.r.t. the fundamental group $\pi_1(\Sigma)$. We use notation of the form \tilde{V}_ℓ or $U_\Sigma(V_\ell)$ for this cover, while $U(V)$ denotes the universal cover. Let $I_+^{n+1}(\{0\})$ denote the interior of the future light cone of the origin in \mathbb{M}^{n+1} . Then $\tilde{W}_\ell = I_+^n(\{0\}) \times I_\ell$. In coordinates t, y, r , \tilde{W}_ℓ is the set $-t^2 + |y|^2 < 0$, with metric

$$-dt^2 + dy^2 + dr^2.$$

The level sets \tilde{M}_ρ of ρ in \tilde{V}_ℓ has metric $\rho^2 g$ in $(\tilde{V} \setminus \Sigma)$ and metric $\rho^2 h$ in $U(\Sigma \times I_\ell)$. This metric is C^1 but not C^2 , the second derivatives being bounded but not continuous, and it is conformally flat. To see this explicitly, note that in the Gauss foliation based on Σ , the metric g can be written in the form

$$g = \cos^{-2}(v)(dv^2 + h), \quad v \geq 0, \quad (2.1)$$

where $v = 0$ at Σ . In case $n = 2$, the wedge metric is flat, and the above form of g shows that it is conformally flat. Next we consider the 3 dimensional case. The Cotton tensor is $C_{ijk} = 2\nabla_{[k}(R_{j]i} - \frac{1}{4}Rg_{j]i})$. The vanishing of C_{ijk} characterizes local conformal flatness in dimension 3. In case $n = 3$, the wedge metric for $\rho = 1$, $g = h + dr^2$ has $C_{ijk} = 0$, so g is conformally flat. From equation (2.1) we see that off the wedge, g is conformal to a metric of the same form as the wedge metric and hence is conformally flat. Finally, in case $n > 3$, the metric $h + dr^2$ has nonvanishing Weyl tensor so it is not conformally flat.

2.1. Mean curvature of M_ρ . The second fundamental form is $K = -\frac{1}{2}\partial_\rho g(\rho)$. On $M \setminus \Sigma$ we have $K = -\rho^{-1}g$, while on $\Sigma \times I_\ell$ we have $K = -\rho^{-1}h \oplus 0$. The mean curvature $\tau = \text{tr}K$ is given by $\tau = -n/\rho$ on $M \setminus \Sigma$ while on $\Sigma \times I_\ell$, $\tau = -(n-1)/\rho$. This means in particular that if we choose ρ_0, ρ_1 so that

$$-\frac{n-1}{\rho_0} < \frac{-n}{\rho_1},$$

then

$$\max \left(\tau \Big|_{M_{\rho_0, \ell}} \right) < \min \left(\tau \Big|_{M_{\rho_1, \ell}} \right).$$

This shows that the level sets M_ρ are barriers, in the sense of [3], for the mean curvature equation in V_ℓ , which using the argument of Gerhard [9] gives an easy proof that the wedge space-times V_ℓ are globally foliated by CMC hypersurfaces. The function ρ defined above is the cosmological time [2] of V_ℓ .

2.2. CMC hypersurfaces. Now consider the CMC hypersurfaces M_τ of mean curvature $\tau < 0$, in the unique global CMC foliation of V_ℓ . We will scale V_ℓ by a factor λ^2 , the rescaled metric is $g' = \lambda^2 g$. This has the effect of scaling τ to $\lambda^{-1}\tau$. We shall choose

$$\lambda = |\tau|/(n-1),$$

so that the rescaled version of the hypersurface M_τ has mean curvature $-(n-1)$, and consider the limit as $\tau \rightarrow -\infty$, i.e. as $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$.

The scaling changes V_ℓ to $V_{\lambda\ell}$, in particular the wedge in $V_{\lambda\ell}$ is $W_{\lambda\ell}$, which after a change of coordinates $\rho' = \lambda\rho$, $r' = \lambda r$, has metric of the form

$$-(d\rho')^2 + \rho'^2 h_{ij} dx^i dx^j + dr'^2, \quad r' \in I_\ell. \quad (2.2)$$

where x^i , $i = 1, \dots, n-1$ is a coordinate system on Σ . On $\tilde{W}_{\lambda\ell}$ we also have the scaled Minkowski coordinate system $(t', y', r') = \lambda(t, y, r)$, with metric

$$-(dt')^2 + (dy')^2 + (dr')^2,$$

so that $\rho'^2 = t'^2 - |y'|^2$. We see from this that the scaling has the effect of stretching the wedge W_ℓ to the wedge $W_{\lambda\ell}$ of width $\lambda\ell$. We denote the unique CMC hypersurface in $V_{\lambda\ell}$ with mean curvature $-(n-1)$ by M_λ . Let u_τ and u_λ denote the height functions of M_τ and M_λ with respect to the time function ρ , defined by $u_\tau = \rho|_{M_\tau}$ and $u_\lambda = \rho'|_{M_\lambda}$ and let $\tilde{u}_\tau, \tilde{u}_\lambda$ denote the corresponding lifts. Similarly, let $v_\tau = t|_{\tilde{M}_\tau}$ and $v_\lambda = t'|_{\tilde{M}_\lambda}$.

In view of the mean curvature of the level sets of ρ , we have by the maximum principle, $\lambda^{-1} \leq u_\tau \leq \lambda^{-1}n/(n-1)$, and $1 \leq u_\lambda \leq n/(n-1)$. The mean curvature of M_λ is $-(n-1)$, and hence the derivative bounds for constant mean curvature hypersurfaces [6, 17] apply to v_λ . It follows that there is a subsequence of u_λ which converges uniformly in C^3 on compacts to a hypersurface M_∞ with mean curvature $-(n-1)$ in W_∞ where W_∞ is the Kasner type space-time $(0, \infty) \times \Sigma \times \mathbb{R}$ with metric

$$-d\rho^2 + \rho^2 h + dr^2, \quad -\infty < r < \infty$$

This space-time is the product of the flat Lorentz cone over Σ with a line.

The conclusion so far is that the limiting hypersurface is an entire CMC hypersurface in W_∞ , with mean curvature $-(n-1)$. Further, due to the fact that $1 \leq u_\lambda \leq n/(n-1)$, M_∞ lies between the barriers $\rho = 1$ and $\rho = n/(n-1)$. In fact, as we will now prove, a surface M_∞ with these properties splits as a product. We state this as the following

Claim 1. *Let M be an entire CMC hypersurface of mean curvature $-(n-1)$ in W_∞ , bounded from above and below by the barriers N_1, N_2*

$$\begin{aligned} N_1 &= \{\rho = \rho_1\}, \rho_1 \leq 1 \\ N_2 &= \{\rho = \rho_2\}, \rho_2 \geq n/(n-1) \end{aligned}$$

Then M splits as $M = \Sigma \times \mathbb{R}$ and M coincides with the level set $\rho = 1$.

We will prove the claim as a special case of a more general splitting theorem.

Theorem 2.1. *Let $W = (0, \infty) \times \Sigma^n \times \mathbb{R}^k$, with metric*

$$ds^2 = -d\rho^2 + \rho^2 h + (dz^1)^2 + \cdots (dz^k)^2.$$

Let M be an entire CMC hypersurface in W with mean curvature $-n$, bounded between the barrier surfaces

$$\begin{aligned} N_1 &= \{\rho = \rho_1\}, \quad \rho_1 \leq 1, \\ N_2 &= \{\rho = \rho_2\}, \quad \rho_2 \geq n/(n-1). \end{aligned}$$

Then M splits as a product $M = \Sigma \times \mathbb{R}^k$ with metric

$$h + (dz^1)^2 + \cdots (dz^k)^2,$$

and M coincides with the level set $\rho = 1$.

Proof. Recall that the universal cover of the Lorentz cone over Σ is $I_+^{n+1}(\{0\})$, the interior of the future light cone in the $n+1$ dimensional Minkowski space \mathbb{M}^{n+1} . The universal cover $p : \tilde{\Sigma} \rightarrow \Sigma$ induces the universal cover $p : \tilde{W} \rightarrow W$, with $\tilde{W} = I_+^{n+1}(\{0\}) \times \mathbb{R}^k \subset \mathbb{M}^{n+1+k}$, the $n+1+k$ dimensional Minkowski space. Let \tilde{M} be the lift of M to \tilde{W} . Then \tilde{M} is an entire CMC hypersurface in \tilde{W} which we therefore may think of as a CMC hypersurface in \mathbb{M}^{n+1+k} , the $n+1+k$ dimensional Minkowski space. Introduce coordinates $(t, y^1, \dots, y^n, z^1, \dots, z^k)$ on \mathbb{M}^{n+1+k} . We will use the notation $x = (y, z)$. Let $|y|^2 = (y^1)^2 + \cdots + (y^n)^2$, $|z|^2 = (z^1)^2 + \cdots + (z^k)^2$, and define the function $\tilde{\rho}$ on \mathbb{M}^{n+1+k} by

$$\tilde{\rho}^2 = t^2 - |y|^2.$$

Then $\tilde{N}_i = \{\tilde{\rho} = \rho_i\}$, $i = 1, 2$ are the universal covers of N_1, N_2 , and from the maximum principle and the assumptions of the theorem it follows that \tilde{M} is bounded between \tilde{N}_1 and \tilde{N}_2 .

We will now make use of some results of Choi and Treibergs [7]. The conclusion of [7, §4] can be summarized as follows. Let v be the height function of a $\tau \neq 0$ CMC hypersurface $M \subset \mathbb{M}^{n+k+1}$, $v = t|_M$. Let V_v be the positive homogenous of degree one function defined by

$$V_v = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty, r > 0} \frac{u(rx)}{r}.$$

By [7, Lemma 4.6], the tangent cone to V_v at 0, χ_{V_v} is given by

$$\chi_{V_v}(0) = \text{conv}(L_v),$$

the convex hull of some closed subset L_v in $\mathbb{H}^{n+k}(\infty)$. Here \mathbb{H}^{n+k} may be identified with the unit ball in \mathbb{R}^{n+k} with coordinates (y, z) , so that $\mathbb{H}^{n+k}(\infty) \cong$

S^{n+k-1} . Let $E^n = \{(y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+k} : z = 0\}$. By [7, Lemma 4.3], cf. proof of [7, Lemma 4.6]

$$V_v = \sup_{\xi \in L_v} x \cdot \xi.$$

We now make the following

Claim 2. $L_v \subset S^{n+k-1} \cap E^n$.

If this holds then the splitting theorem [7, Theorem 4.8] shows that in fact M splits as $M^n \times \mathbb{R}^k$. The claim will follow if $V_v(0, z) = 0$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^k$. Let v_2 be the height function of the future barrier N_2 . By construction, $v_2(y, z) = w_2(y)$, in particular w_2 is independent of z . It follows that $V_{v_2}(0, z) = 0$. Since $v(x) \leq v_2(x)$ we have $V_v(0, z) \leq V_{v_2}(0, z)$ and hence $V_v(0, z) = 0$, which proves the claim. It follows that $L_v \subset S^{n+k-1} \cap E^n$ and hence M splits as a metric product $M = M^n \times \mathbb{R}^k$, where M^n is a CMC hypersurface of $n+1$ dimensional Minkowski space \mathbb{M}^{n+1} .

Applying this result to the universal cover \tilde{M} we see that the splitting also applies to M and the conclusion is that M splits as $M = \Sigma \times \mathbb{R}^k$. By assumption, the mean curvature of M is $-(n-1)$ which due to the split of M implies that $M = \{\rho = 1\}$. \square

Going back to the limiting process, we see that we have proved that M_λ converges on compacts to the metric product $\Sigma \times \mathbb{R}$. In terms of the height function u_λ we have proved

Lemma 2.2. u_λ converges uniformly in C^2 on compacts in $W_{\lambda\ell}$ to the constant function 1.

By the barrier construction we have

$$1 < u_\lambda < \frac{n}{n-1}, \quad (2.3)$$

or

$$\lambda^{-1} < u_\tau < \lambda^{-1} \frac{n}{n-1}. \quad (2.4)$$

The second fundamental form K of M_τ satisfies $K \leq 0$ with our conventions. This means that the height functions w.r.t. t and t' , v_τ and v_λ are convex, cf. [7, Prop. 1.1], in particular

$$\partial^2 / \partial r^2 v_\tau(y, r) \geq 0.$$

We have

$$v_\tau^2 = \tilde{u}_\tau^2 + |y|^2. \quad (2.5)$$

From the above, \tilde{u}_τ varies by at most λ^{-1} which means that $|v_\tau(y, r_1) - v_\tau(y, r_2)| \leq \frac{1}{(n-1)\lambda}$. Further, if we restrict to one fundamental domain of \tilde{M}_τ , the projection on the y -variables is bounded by $C\lambda^{-1}$.

We shall need the following elementary calculus Lemma.

Lemma 2.3. *Let $f : [a, b]$ be a convex C^2 function which takes values in $[0, \Delta]$. Then for any $\epsilon > 0$, $\epsilon < (b - a)/2$, the estimate*

$$|f'(x)| \leq \frac{\Delta}{\epsilon},$$

holds in the interval $[a + \epsilon, b - \epsilon]$.

Let $I_{\ell, \epsilon} = (\epsilon, \ell - \epsilon)$. Note that $u_\tau \partial_r u_\tau = v_\tau \partial_r v_\tau$, and hence in view of the above mentioned bound on y in a fundamental domain of \tilde{M}_τ , and the lower bound on u_τ , the Lemma applies to $\partial_r u_\tau$ to give an estimate of the form

$$|\partial_r u_\tau| \leq \frac{C}{\lambda \epsilon}, \quad \text{for } r \in I_{\ell, \epsilon}.$$

The derivative bounds give $|D'v_\lambda| \leq C$, $|D'^2 v_\lambda| \leq C$, $|D'^3 v_\lambda| \leq C$ over compacts. Taking into account the boundedness of the fundamental domain of $\pi_1(\Sigma)$ in $\tilde{\Sigma}$ and consequently in M_λ , and the relation of u_λ to v_λ , we have the corresponding bounds for u_λ . The same bounds hold also in terms of the coordinates x, r' , $r = \lambda r'$ on $\Sigma \times \lambda I_\ell$.

Now we consider u_τ , and note that this is just a rescaling of u_λ by a factor $1/\lambda$,

$$u_\tau(x, r') = \lambda^{-1} u_\lambda(x, r').$$

This gives, in view of the fact that the x -coordinate does not scale,

$$|D_x^k u_\tau| \leq C/\lambda, \quad k = 1, 2, 3. \quad (2.6)$$

From Lemma 2.2 we have also $|D_r u_\tau| \leq \frac{C}{\lambda \epsilon}$, for $r \in I_{\ell, \epsilon}$. Without the use of the Lemma, we would just have an estimate of the form $|D_r u_\tau| \leq C$.

Lemma 2.4. *Fix $(x_0, r_0) \in \Sigma \times I_\ell$. Then*

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \lambda D_x u_\tau(x_0, r_0) \rightarrow 0.$$

Proof. We have $\lambda D_x u_\tau(x, r) = D_x u_\lambda(x, r')$. Let $r'_0 = \lambda r_0$, $\bar{r} = r' - r'_0$ and $\bar{u}_\lambda(x, r') = u_\lambda(x, r' - r'_0)$. This has the effect of translating r'_0 to 0. The derivative bounds apply to \bar{u}_λ and hence also the conclusion of Theorem 2.1, which implies that $\bar{u}_\lambda \rightarrow 1$ in C^2 on compacts. The result follows. \square

To compute the induced metric on M_τ we work in coordinates (x, r) , $x = (x^1, \dots, x^{n-1})$ on $\Sigma \times I_\ell$, and define the map $\Phi_\tau : \Sigma \times I_\ell \rightarrow W_\ell$, by

$$\Phi_\tau(x, r) = (u_\tau(x, r), x, r).$$

Then the image of Φ_τ is precisely $M_\tau \cap W_\ell$. Let the indices i, j run over $1, \dots, n-1$ and let the index n correspond to the coordinate r . Pulling back the metric $-d\rho^2 + \rho^2 h + dr^2$ by Φ_τ gives

$$g_\tau = u_\tau^2 h \otimes 1 - du_\tau \otimes du_\tau, \quad \text{in } M_\tau \cap W_\ell,$$

which shows that $g_\tau \leq u_\tau^2 h \otimes 1$ as quadratic forms. From this follows

$$\det g_\tau \leq u_\tau^{2(n-1)} \det h, \quad \text{in } M_\tau \cap W_\ell.$$

Similarly, we have

$$\det g_\tau \leq u_\tau^{2n} \det g, \quad \text{in } M_\tau \setminus W_\ell,$$

where g is the hyperbolic metric on M . From this follows in particular that

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \lambda^{n-1} \text{Vol}(M_\tau \setminus W_\ell) = 0. \quad (2.7)$$

We have in view of the fact that $\lambda u_\tau \leq n/(n-1)$,

$$\lambda^{n-1} \int_{\Sigma \times (I_\ell \setminus I_{\ell, \epsilon})} \sqrt{\det g_\tau} dx dr \leq C\epsilon \text{Vol}(\Sigma). \quad (2.8)$$

First consider the case $n = 2$. Then Σ is 1 dimensional with metric $h dx^2$, and the explicit form of $\det g_\tau$ is

$$\det g_\tau = [1 - (\frac{\partial u_\tau}{\partial r})^2] u_\tau^2 h - (\frac{\partial u_\tau}{\partial x})^2 \leq u_\tau^2 h.$$

Here we may take $h \equiv 1$ by choosing x to be the arclength parameter on Σ . By Theorem 2.1, $\lambda u_\tau \rightarrow 1$, and by Lemma 2.4 $\lambda \partial u_\tau / \partial x \rightarrow 0$, pointwise as $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$. The dominated convergence theorem now shows

$$\lambda \int_{\Sigma \times I_{\ell, \epsilon}} \sqrt{\det g_\tau} dx dr = (\ell - 2\epsilon) L(\Sigma).$$

where $L(\Sigma)$ denotes the length of Σ . Since $\epsilon > 0$ is arbitrary, we conclude

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \lambda \text{Vol}(M_\tau \cap W_\ell) = \ell L(\Sigma).$$

Finally, by (2.7) we have

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \lambda \text{Vol}(M_\tau) = \ell L(\Sigma).$$

For $n \geq 3$, working in an h -orthonormal frame with e_{n-1} proportional to $D_x u_\tau$, so that $D_x u_\tau = u_{\tau, x} e_{n-1}$, with $|D_x u_\tau|_h^2 = u_{\tau, x}^2$, we have

$$g_\tau = \begin{pmatrix} u_\tau^2 h_\perp & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -u_{\tau, x}^2 + u_\tau^2 h_{//} & -u_{\tau, x} \partial_r u_\tau \\ 0 & -u_{\tau, x} \partial_r u_\tau & -(\partial_r u_\tau)^2 + 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

where h_\perp , $h_{//}$ the restriction of h to e_{n-1}^\perp and to e_{n-1} respectively. This gives

$$\det g_\tau = \det(u_\tau^2 h_\perp) ((1 - (\partial_r u_\tau)^2) u_\tau^2 h_{//} - |D_x u_\tau|_h^2).$$

Taking into account $\det h = (\det h_\perp) h_{//}$, and arguing by analogy with the case $n = 2$ shows that

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \lambda^{n-1} \text{Vol}(M_\tau) = \ell \text{Vol}(\Sigma).$$

Next we consider the distance function on M_τ . Let $p, q \in M_\tau \cap W_\ell$ and let γ be a curve connecting p, q . We may restrict our consideration to curves such that $dr(\dot{\gamma}) \neq 0$. By parametrizing $\gamma = \gamma(s)$ so that $dr(\dot{\gamma}) = 1$, we have

$$|\dot{\gamma}|_{g_\tau}^2 = u_\tau^2 |\dot{\gamma}_x|_h^2 + 1 - |du_\tau(\dot{\gamma})|^2 = 1 + O(\lambda^{-2}),$$

and hence

$$L[\gamma] = |r(p) - r(q)| + O(\lambda^{-2}).$$

We state the conclusions of this section as

Theorem 2.5. (1) $\lim_{\tau \rightarrow -\infty} \lambda^{n-1} \text{Vol}(M_\tau) = \ell \text{Vol}(\Sigma)$,
 (2) As $\tau \rightarrow -\infty$, the geometry of M_τ converges in the Gromov sense to the interval of length ℓ .

3. CMC HYPERSURFACES IN SIMPLICIAL FLAT SPACETIMES

Let (M, g) be a compact hyperbolic manifold with metric g of sectional curvature -1 , of dimension $n \geq 2$, and let $\mathcal{L} = \{(\Sigma_k, \ell_k), k = 1, \dots, m\}$ be a weighted, finite collection of nonintersecting compact simple totally geodesic hypersurfaces with weights $\ell_k \in \mathbb{R}$, in (M, g) . Further, let V be the simplicial flat spacetime obtained by performing elementary deformations w.r.t. the elements (Σ_k, ℓ_k) of \mathcal{L} . Let (\mathcal{T}, d) be the simplicial \mathbb{R} -tree dual to \mathcal{L} .

Let M_τ be the leaves of the global CMC foliation of V , and let $\ell_{M_\tau}, s_{\mathcal{T}}$ be the marked length spectrum of M_τ and the marked measure spectrum of \mathcal{T} , respectively. The conclusion of Theorem 2.5 generalizes immediately to the situation of simplicial flat spacetimes.

Theorem 3.1. *With the notation introduced above, the following holds.*

- (1) $\lim_{\tau \rightarrow -\infty} \tilde{M}_\tau = \mathcal{T}$, where the limit is understood in the Gromov sense. Thus, the induced geometry on the universal cover \tilde{M}_τ converges, as $\tau \rightarrow -\infty$, in the Gromov sense to (\mathcal{T}, d) .
- (2) $\lim_{\tau \rightarrow -\infty} \ell_{M_\tau} = s_{\mathcal{T}}$

4. DIRICHLET ENERGY AND RESCALED HAMILTONIAN

The Gauss map $\varphi : M_\tau \rightarrow M$ is harmonic from the CMC hypersurface M_τ with its induced geometry to M with its hyperbolic geometry [1]. Further, φ is the unique harmonic map $M_\tau \rightarrow M$ isotopic to the identity. The harmonic map (Dirichlet) energy of φ , defined by $E(M_\tau, \varphi) = \int_{M_\tau} |d\varphi|^2 \mu_g$, can be written as

$$E(M_\tau, \varphi) = \int_M |K|^2 d\mu_g = \int_{M_\tau} R\mu_g + \tau^2 \text{Vol}(M, g),$$

In case $n = 2$, $\int_M R\mu_g = 4\pi\chi(M)$ by Gauss-Bonnet, which gives the interesting formula

$$E(M_\tau, \varphi) = 4\pi\chi(M_\tau) + \tau^2 \text{Vol}(M_\tau, g),$$

found by Puzio [14].

The rescaled Hamiltonian $\mathcal{H} = |\tau|^n \text{Vol}(M_\tau)$ is the Hamiltonian for gravity in a suitably chosen gauge, see [8]. As shown in [1] it satisfies

$$\mathcal{H} \geq n^n \text{Vol}(M, g). \quad (4.1)$$

Equality in (4.1) holds if and only if V is the Lorentz cone over (M, g) .

We will use our results on flat simplicial space-times to understand the limiting behavior of the Dirichlet energy and the rescaled Hamiltonian. Let V, M, \mathcal{L} be as in section 3, and let M_τ, M_λ be the leaves of the CMC foliation of V and the rescaled leaves, respectively. If we let $\lambda = |\tau|/(n-1)$ as above, then

$$E(M_\lambda, \varphi) = \lambda^{n-2} E(M_\tau, \varphi) \quad (4.2)$$

is scale invariant. Let K_λ be the second fundamental form of M_λ . Since we know from the above that for a wedge spacetime, the height functions $u_\lambda \rightarrow w_\lambda$, we are able to conclude in the simplicial case, from the bounds on the derivatives of u_λ that $K_\lambda \rightarrow h \oplus 0$, on each wedge, where h is the metric on Σ . We have $|h \oplus 0|^2 = n-1$, which taking into account the fact that the contribution from the part of M_λ off the wedge can be ignored by the arguments above, gives that

the contribution from each wedge to $E(M_\lambda, \varphi)$ behaves like $(n-1)\text{Vol}(M_\lambda)$. By (4.2), this gives $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \lambda^{n-3} E(M_\tau, \varphi) = (n-1) \sum_{k=1}^m \ell_k \text{Vol}(\Sigma_k)$.

The rescaled Hamiltonian \mathcal{H} is scale invariant, so we can consider its behavior on M_λ . Here we have mean curvature approximate to 1 in the wedges, while the wedges have length $\lambda \ell_k$, which gives $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \lambda^{-1} \mathcal{H} = \sum_{k=1}^m \ell_k \text{Vol}(\Sigma_k)$. Summarizing, we have

Theorem 4.1. (1) $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \lambda^{n-3} E(M_\tau, \varphi) = (n-1) \sum_{k=1}^m \ell_k \text{Vol}(\Sigma_k)$,
 (2) $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \lambda^{-1} \mathcal{H} = \sum_{k=1}^m \ell_k \text{Vol}(\Sigma_k)$.

Specializing to the 2 + 1 dimensional case, we have denoting the length of Σ by $L(\Sigma)$, $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \lambda^{-1} E(M_\tau, \varphi) = \sum_{k=1}^m \ell_k L(\Sigma_k)$, and similarly for \mathcal{H} .

Let us compare this result to what is known about the time dependence of the Dirichlet energy in the 2 + 1 dimensional case. It has been proved [4, Lemma 4.4] that with our present conventions,

$$\begin{aligned} A(M_{\tau_0})|\tau_0|^2/|\tau| &\leq |\tau|A(M_\tau) \leq |\tau_0|A(M_{\tau_0}), & \text{for } \tau < \tau_0 < 0 \\ A(M_{\tau_0})|\tau_0| &\leq |\tau|A(M_\tau) \leq |\tau_0|^2 A(M_{\tau_0})/|\tau|, & \text{for } \tau_0 < \tau < 0 \end{aligned}$$

This together with Puzio's result gives

$$A(M_{\tau_0})|\tau_0|^2 \leq E(M_\tau, \varphi) - 4\pi\chi(M_\tau) \leq A(M_{\tau_0})|\tau||\tau_0|, \quad \text{for } \tau < \tau_0 < 0$$

which gives the correct leading order behavior in the collapsing direction, but which does not identify the coefficient. Similarly in the expanding direction we know that

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \lambda^2 A(M_\tau) = A(M, g)$$

the area of the hyperbolic geometry on M . Therefore we find that

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} E(M_\tau, \varphi) = 4\pi\chi(M_\tau) + 4A(M, g) = 4\pi|\chi(M)|.$$

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